

Kansas.—Wamego, Pottawatomie Co.: a heavy rain fell during the 4th and 5th, the first in thirty days; though too late for corn, it revived vegetation and started streams and springs.

Yates Centre, Woodson Co., 31st: the month was generally hot and dry, there being but one heavy rain, viz., 1.06 inches, on the 16th; water for stock has been, and still is, very scarce.

Kentucky.—Louisville, 15th: the drought which has prevailed in this section for nearly three months was broken by the rain on the night of the 14-15th.

Elkin, Clark Co., 31st: the prevailing drought has done much injury to crops, especially to tobacco.

Louisiana.—Grand Coteau, Saint Landry Parish, 31st: cotton and corn are suffering severely from drought; planters report that cotton will yield about three-fourths of the previously estimated crop.

Michigan.—Thornville, Lapeer Co.: the heavy rain which fell on the 10th broke the long and severe drought.

Lansing, 10th: the rain of this date is the first of consequence since July 21st.

Saugatuck, Allegan Co., 16th: the recent rains have benefited late potatoes and corn.

The August report of the Michigan Weather Service contains the following:

The greatest duration of drought reported by the voluntary observers of the service occurred at Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., and Decatur, Van Buren Co. No rain fell from July 5th to August 9th, inclusive, a period of thirty-seven days. Other stations report the duration of the drought from eighteen to thirty days; this includes the months of July and August. The lack of rainfall was general throughout the central and southern sections from July 23d to August 10th, when rain occurred.

Mississippi.—University, Lafayette Co.: the rain of the 26th broke the severe drought in this locality, and was of much benefit to all growing crops. No rain of any consequence had fallen since the 6th and drought prevailed all over the state, causing much injury to cotton; it is considered that the cotton crop will fall one-third below the estimate of two weeks ago.

Missouri.—Jackson, Cape Girardeau Co.: the drought in this vicinity was broken by a very heavy rain on the 12th. Previous to this rain none had fallen since June 8th.

Boonville, Cooper Co.: the first heavy rain for nearly three months fell on the 12th. Crops and pastures will be greatly benefited.

Lamar, Barton Co.: the drought which has been very injurious to pastures and corn was broken by the rain on the 22d.

Fayette, Howard Co.: the high temperature and small rainfall has, in this immediate locality, severely injured the corn crop, and water is becoming scarce.

Nebraska.—Brownville, Nemaha Co.: the protracted drought was broken on the 10th, when 2.25 inches of rain fell.

Ohio.—The "Chicago Tribune" of August 10th contained the following:

TOLEDO, OHIO, August 9.—All over southern Michigan, northern Indiana, and northwestern Ohio farmers are suffering as never before from the drought. There has been no rain since July 4, and practically none since the last of May, as the June showers were very light. Cattle are driven long distances for water, wells are giving out, and in many of the smaller cities the water-works have failed. The late potato crop is a total failure, and unless rain comes soon corn will not yield half a crop. Buckwheat and turnips have not come up yet, though planted weeks ago. Small fruits and garden vegetables are blighted.

The following is from the Saint Louis "Globe-Democrat" of August 13, 1887:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 12.—The drought in this portion of Ohio began in the early part of June, and though it has not been wholly unbroken it has been practically so in nearly all of southern Ohio. The rain of last night here amounted to .36 of an inch, and is the heaviest rainfall since the early part of June. The effect has been felt chiefly in pastures, hay, potatoes, and all vegetables. Corn in all parts of southern Ohio has been more or less injured, though in the plains of Fayette, Madison, and Clark counties the injury is less than in the dry limestone soil of the valleys. If rains should follow this one the upland corn would yet be improved, but in the valleys the damage is past repair. Potatoes are everywhere reported as a virtual failure, and it is hard to see a prospect for a crop, no matter how much rain may come. The chief benefit now from rain will be in reviving pastures and in enabling farmers to prepare for sowing wheat.

Norwalk, Hiram Co.: the rain on the 17th broke the protracted drought which prevailed in this vicinity.

Garrettsville, Portage Co., 17th: the fine rain of this date greatly improved the appearance of the vegetation, but it came too late to help crops.

Pennsylvania.—Erie: the rain of the 4th was much needed; only 0.80 inch has fallen since July 1st.

Tennessee.—Ashwood, Maury Co., 31st: on account of the prevailing drought in this portion of the county, corn will not yield more than half a crop; the cotton crop is in splendid condition, and is at least two weeks more advanced than usual at this season.

West Virginia.—Middlebrook, Randolph Co., 31st: on account of the prevailing drought pastures and meadows are drying up; springs that were never known to fail before are now dry; cattle are beginning to suffer for water, as most of that available is in stagnant pools.

Wisconsin.—Racine, Racine Co., 8th: the drought continues in this county, and crops of all kinds are almost ruined.

La Crosse: the long drought was broken by copious showers on the 13th and subsequent dates; vegetation is growing very rapidly, and it will soon be unnecessary to feed stock on hay, as pastures are now in promising condition.

Marshfield, Wood Co., 16th: the protracted drought has been broken by recent rains.

WINDS.

The most frequent directions of the wind during August, 1887, are shown on chart ii, by arrows flying with the wind. In the Missouri Valley, west Gulf states, and southern slope, the most frequent directions were southerly; in the Ohio Valley, east Gulf states, and on the Atlantic coast, south of New England, they were northerly; in the Saint Lawrence Valley and on the Pacific coast, westerly; in the Lake region and Rocky Mountain districts, variable.

HIGH WINDS (in miles per hour).

During August no wind-velocities exceeding fifty miles per hour were reported in addition to the maximum velocities given in the table of miscellaneous meteorological data, with the exception of those reported from Mount Washington, N. H., viz., 83 nw., 18th, and 90 nw., 19th.

LOCAL STORMS.

Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa.: between 2 and 3 p. m. on the 1st a violent rain and hail storm passed south of this place, levelling forests and orchards in its path.

New Britain, Hartford Co., Conn.: very severe thunderstorms occurred in this vicinity during the night of the 1st-2d, causing much damage to buildings, etc.; seven dwellings and three barns were struck by lightning, while in the surrounding country many trees and telegraph poles were shattered. Reports show that severe electrical storms occurred during the 1st and 2d at many points in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and a large amount of damage was done by lightning.

Parkston, Hutchinson Co., Dak.: a severe wind, rain, and hail storm occurred on the 2d; hail-stones the size of filberts fell in sufficient quantities to nearly cover the ground; the storm caused serious damage to grain fields.

Louisville, Ky.: a thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy rain, set in at 3.25 and ended at 4.58 p. m. on the 2d; hail fell from 3.38 to 3.49 p. m., some of the hail-stones measuring one-half inch in diameter.

Charleston, W. Va.: a severe wind and rain storm occurred here on the afternoon of the 2d, during which Cotton Opera House was unroofed and several other buildings damaged.

Trees and shrubbery were uprooted and a number of boats blown from their moorings.

Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y.: during the afternoon of the 2d a severe wind and hail storm passed over the village of Wellsburg and vicinity, about six miles east of Elmira. At some points the storm was accompanied by hail which broke windows and ruined crops. The damage is estimated at \$20,000.

Saratoga, New York: damage to the extent of several thousand dollars was done by the severe storm which occurred on the afternoon of the 2d. Many trees were prostrated, and the streets were badly washed by the heavy rain.

The Signal Service observer at Wood's Holl, Mass., reports, relative to the storm of the 2d, as follows:

The storm began with light rain at 10.28 a. m.; afterwards, at 10.50, changing to heavy; for the next four hours the rain continued uninterruptedly, pouring down copiously, flooding the streets, gutters, and by-ways. At 3 p. m., the unprecedented and extraordinary rainfall of 6.81 inches was measured. Some thunder and lightning accompanied the storm.

Tarborough, Edgecombe Co., N. C.: during a period of eighteen hours, on the 2d and 3d, more than thirteen inches of rain fell at this place. This remarkably heavy rain appears to have been confined to the territory between the Tar and Roanoke rivers. It is estimated that the crops in this county have been damaged 25 per cent., or more. Many of the largest farms in the county were entirely submerged. This heavy rainfall caused a rise of about twelve feet in the Tar River.

Kitty Hawk, N. C.: an unusually heavy rain began during the night of the 2-3d and ended at 10.30 a. m. on the following day; more than four inches of rain fell during the storm. The crops in this vicinity were greatly injured by the heavy rains.

Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa: a destructive wind storm from the south occurred here at 4 p. m. on the 3d; many buildings were unroofed or otherwise damaged.

Wilmington, N. C.: the heavy rain which commenced at 5.40 p. m. on the 3d continued at intervals until 3 a. m. on the 5th, causing serious damage to the growing crops in this vicinity, especially to corn. Nearly seven inches of rain fell at this place during the 3d and 4th.

Memphis, Tenn.: it is reported that the rain and wind squall which occurred at Brady's Station, twenty-two miles east of this city, on the 3d, caused damage to crops, barns, and fences to the extent of \$5,000.

Allison, Decatur Co., Kans.: during the severe wind storm on the 4th, numerous trees and small houses in this locality were blown down; the severest part of the storm, however, passed south of this place.

North Platte, Nebr.: a high wind, reaching a maximum velocity of fifty-four miles per hour, occurred on the afternoon of the 4th; the storm was accompanied by hail of considerable size; some damage was done to signs, trees, and windows.

Kewaunee, Kewaunee Co., Wis.: a severe hail storm occurred in this vicinity during the evening of the 4th. Many windows were broken and much damage was done to fields of standing grain.

The following is from the Chicago "Daily Inter-Ocean" of the 6th:

ATCHISON, KANS., August 5.—A destructive cyclone swept over the Solomon Valley last night, destroying a large number of houses, killing four persons at Millbrook, Graham Co., and wounding several others. The cloud came from the northwest so suddenly that the people had no time to make preparations for escape. In addition to the destruction at Millbrook, the towns of Hill City, Graham Co., and Plainville, Rooks Co., also suffered seriously.

The following is from the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" of August 6, 1887:

DELPHI, IND., August 5th.—A terrific wind, rain, and hail storm passed over the southern part of this (Carroll) county last evening. Scarcely a stalk of corn was left standing in the track of the storm. Fences were blown down and many barns were unroofed. The storm resembled a tornado and covered an area of half a mile in width.

Louisville, Ky.: light rain, accompanied by strong gale from the west, prevailed from 5 to 5.50 p. m. on the 5th; the wind

reached a maximum velocity of forty-eight miles per hour; considerable damage, such as blowing down signs and breaking of windows, was done throughout the city.

Oil City, Venango Co., Pa.: a large amount of damage was done in this vicinity by the storm which occurred during the evening of the 5th. Shade trees were twisted off and the streets blockaded with débris. Telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions and crops in surrounding country seriously injured.

Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.: during the night of the 5-6th a vast amount of damage was done in this vicinity by a violent storm. The heavy rainfall caused the inundation of the western part of the town.

Fort Buford, Dak.: a thunder-storm from the southwest began at 7.41 p. m. on the 7th and continued until after midnight; the storm was preceded and accompanied by high northeasterly winds, with a maximum velocity of fifty miles per hour. No damage resulted.

Republican City, Harlan Co., Nebr.: nearly all of the buildings in this town were destroyed by the severe storm which occurred about 6 p. m. on the 8th. Reports state that this storm had not the characteristics of a tornado, but was a "straight blow" which continued for twenty minutes. A building in course of construction was blown down and eight workmen were buried in the ruins; many other persons were injured, some fatally, by falling timbers, etc., in various parts of the town.

The following is from the "Oswego Daily Times" of the 9th:

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, August 9.—Southern Manitoba was visited by a terrific hail storm yesterday morning, doing great damage to crops. Some of the hail-stones were several inches in circumference. The injury to wheat has been very severe and a number of farmers will not be able to reap seed grain, so complete was the destruction by the storm.

Milwaukee, Wis.: a severe storm, during which the wind reached a maximum velocity of forty-eight miles per hour, prevailed during the evening of the 9th, the most violent part of the storm occurring between 8 and 9 p. m. Several frame buildings in course of completion at the Fair grounds in the the northwestern part of the city were completely wrecked.

Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis.: the damage done in this county by the storm of the 10th amounts to several thousand dollars.

Dubuque, Iowa: on the afternoon of the 10th an unusually severe thunder-storm occurred; lightning struck in several places in this city, causing no serious damage, but in the surrounding country buildings and hay-stacks were destroyed. The storm moved to the southeast.

Renville, Renville Co., Minn.: during the evening of the 10th a severe hail storm occurred at this place, causing considerable damage to buildings.

Milwaukee, Wis., 11th: reports from various parts of Wisconsin show that the rain on the night of the 10-11th was general throughout the state, and in some places severe local storms occurred. At Richland Centre, Richland Co., several buildings were unroofed, and much window-glass was broken by hail. At Muscoda, Grant Co., two barns were struck by lightning and burned, together with three hundred tons of hay and many farming implements. Considerable damage was also done by lightning at Lancaster, Grant Co.

Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa.: damage estimated at \$25,000 was done in the Cumberland Valley by the wind, rain, and hail storm during the afternoon of the 11th. Barns were blown down, dwellings unroofed, and trees uprooted.

Harrisburg, Pa.: a severe storm passed over this city during the afternoon of the 11th, unroofing a number of buildings. The damage is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The storm moved from west to east.

Philadelphia, Pa.: the thunder-storm which began at 6.15 p. m. on the 11th was followed half an hour later by a sudden and violent wind and rain squall from the west, which continued for about ten minutes; for five minutes the wind blew at the rate of forty-five miles per hour. Signs and shutters were blown down and some injury done to telegraph lines.

Lexington, Rockbridge Co., Va.: several houses were unroofed during the storm which occurred at about 4 p. m. on the 12th. The heavy rainfall flooded the lower part of the town. The storm was accompanied by hail, and much damage was done to crops and gardens.

Fort Buford, Dak.: a destructive thunder-storm passed over this place between 8.52 and 9.25 a. m. on the 12th. During the night of the 12-13th another severe storm occurred, the wind reaching a velocity of thirty miles per hour. Several washouts occurred on the Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway, delaying trains for several hours.

Lead Hill, Boone Co., Ark.: a severe thunder-storm, accompanied by high wind, rain, and hail, occurred on the afternoon of the 14th; the storm caused serious damage to the corn crop.

Danville, Pittsylvania Co., Va.: a destructive hail storm occurred in portions of Pittsylvania and Halifax counties during the night of the 17-18th. Over a strip of country one mile wide, extending from Ringgold to Pace's, the tobacco crop was badly damaged. Reports from Caswell county, N. C., state that the tobacco crop was badly damaged in the vicinity of Yanceyville, Gatewood, and other points in that county. No hail fell at Danville.

Columbia, S. C.: at 9.30 p. m. on the 18th a very severe thunder-storm occurred; it was attended by an unusual electrical display, the lightning flashes being almost continuous, with loud and rapid peals of thunder, which caused buildings to rattle and vibrate. The switch-board at the Western Union Telegraph office was burned out, and several trees in various parts of the city were struck by lightning. The storm was accompanied by high wind for a few minutes.

Portland, Me.: a severe gale, accompanied by heavy rain, began at 9.50 a. m. on the 18th, attaining a maximum velocity of forty-five miles per hour from the south at 1 p. m.; this was the most severe storm of the season. Many large trees in this vicinity were blown down, but no other damage was reported.

Fort Custer, Mont.: a severe thunder-storm occurred at this place at 9.35 p. m. of the 19th; it was accompanied by heavy rain, and the wind reached a maximum velocity of sixty miles per hour from the northwest at 11.03 p. m. No damage has been reported.

Wash Woods, N. C.: a severe storm began during the night of the 19-20th and continued until 2.30 p. m. on the following day; the storm was most violent from 10 to 11.30 a. m. Great damage was done to telegraph lines, buildings, fences, etc.

Kitty Hawk, N. C.: a storm of unusual severity, accompanied by heavy rain, set in from the southeast at 5.45 a. m. on the 20th; subsequently the wind backed to east and north and increased in force until 10 a. m., at which time its greatest violence was attained; at this time the anemometer was blown away, and hence no accurate velocity of the wind during the storm can be given. Large pebbles, shells, and fragments of wood were hurled through the air with great violence; the windows of the signal office were broken and the window blinds torn from their hinges; trees were torn up and crops injured to a great extent; the telegraph lines were seriously damaged by the storm, cutting off communication with Hatteras, N. C.

Hatteras, N. C.: a heavy rain and wind storm began at 3.30 a. m. and ended at 12.50 p. m. on the 20th, the maximum velocity of the wind, eighty miles per hour from the southeast, occurring at 6.45 a. m. The tide was very high during the storm and submerged the whole island; gardens were completely ruined and trees torn up by the roots; mills, buildings, and fences were blown down. Eight dwellings and a number of out-buildings were blown down and swept away by the tide. The schooners "J. L. Myers" and "Oherubine" were dismantled, and the schooner "Dexter," while lying at anchor in the harbor, was capsized; the schooner "J. L. Wilson" drifted from harbor with anchors out.

Chicamomico, N. C.: high wind, accompanied by heavy

rain, began during early morning and ended at 9.30 a. m. of the 20th; much damage was done to the telegraph lines, cutting off communication with Hatteras and all northern stations.

Atchison, Atchison Co., Kans.: about 4 p. m. on the 20th a violent hail storm passed over this city. Hail fell for about half an hour, some of the hail-stones being very large. Much damage was done, nearly all windows of northern exposure having been broken. Crops in the surrounding country sustained serious injury.

Saint Joseph, Mo.: a violent hail storm passed in a direction from northwest to southeast over Richardson county, Nebr., and Brown and Doniphan counties, Kans., during the afternoon of the 20th. The width of the storm's path was about two miles, within which windows were broken, trees stripped of foliage, and large numbers of small animals killed.

The following is from the "New York Daily Tribune" of the 23d:

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., August 22.—A terrific storm of wind and rain raged along the sea coast last night. About midnight the sea ran extremely high and made a clear breach across the strip of beach traversed by the Long Beach Railroad, causing a number of washouts. At one point several miles north of Beach Haven the sea cut a channel across the beach, washing away the track for a considerable distance, so that it will be impossible to run trains for some time. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured a number of sail-boats and succeeded in transferring several Philadelphia passengers across the break to the Quakertown Railroad, which ran a special train to Philadelphia.

Baltimore, Md.: reports from Hagerstown, Washington Co., state that during a severe storm which occurred at that place on the 22d buildings were unroofed and numerous trees blown down.

The "New York Daily Tribune" of August 24th, 1887, contained the following:

LONDON, ONTARIO, August 23.—A heavy storm passed over the country north of here this morning, doing considerable damage to fences and telegraph lines, unroofing houses and blowing down chimneys and trees. The storm, which was accompanied by hail, lasted only a few minutes, passing on eastward.

INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, August 23.—A heavy wind and hail storm passed over this place last night. A number of buildings were damaged and many trees were prostrated. The roof of the gas-works was blown off and a large chimney at the bell mill was blown down, falling on the mill and doing considerable damage.

Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa.: a violent rain storm, accompanied by hail, passed over this county during the night of the 23d-24th. More than three inches of rain fell within an hour, flooding many cellars.

Yates Centre, Woodson Co., Kans.: a report from Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kans., states that a severe hail storm occurred at that place on the 24th, causing serious damage to property.

Norfolk, Va.: a storm of considerable severity began at 5 a. m. on the 25th; the wind reached a maximum velocity of thirty-four miles per hour from the northeast; but little damage resulted.

Mr. J. C. Berry, voluntary observer at Cedar Hill, Dallas Co., Tex., reports:

The storm of the 29-30th was very destructive. The damage to crops in the valleys, especially in those of the Trinity River and Mountain Creek was very great, fully one-half of the bridges having been washed away. Several persons and much stock were drowned. The rain was general throughout the northern and central portions of the state, and appears to have been heaviest over an area extending from Dallas to Cleburne. The storm was not accompanied by high wind in this vicinity. Rivers and smaller streams in some instances rose at the rate of one foot per minute and reached the highest stages known for many years.

Fort Custer, Mont.: a thunder-storm prevailed during the afternoon of the 30th; high easterly winds began at 5.45 p. m. and continued during the remainder of the day, a velocity of thirty miles per hour occurring at 7 p. m. The storm was very destructive north of this place and caused washouts on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

COTTON REGION REPORTS.

In the following table are given the means of the maximum and minimum temperatures, and the average rainfall for the cotton-belt districts during the month. For the purpose of comparison the means for the five preceding years are also given.

In the Galveston district the rainfall of August is largely in excess of the average, but in the other districts bordering on the Gulf, and in Arkansas and Memphis districts, no marked departures occur, though the precipitation is generally deficient. Deficiencies also occur in Savannah and Charleston districts, while nearly double the average amount of rain fell in the district of Wilmington.

The means of the maximum and minimum temperatures, as compared with the normals, show that with respect to temperature the average August conditions prevailed during the month:

Temperature and rainfall data for the cotton districts, August.

Districts.	Rainfall.			Temperature.								Extremes for Aug., 1887.	
	Average for August of five preceding years.	Average for August, 1887.	Departures.	Maximum.				Minimum.					
				Mean for Aug. of five preceding years.	Mean for Aug., 1887.	Departures.	Mean for Aug. of five preceding years.	Mean for Aug., 1887.	Departures.				
Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	Max.	Min.	
New Orleans....	3.85	3.34	- 0.52	91.4	92.1	+ 0.7	71.2	71.1	- 0.1	102	60		
Savannah.....	5.64	5.00	- 0.64	90.8	91.8	+ 1.0	71.5	71.0	- 0.5	103	54		
Charleston.....	6.67	4.70	- 1.97	89.4	89.7	+ 0.3	69.1	70.5	+ 1.4	100	45		
Atlanta.....	4.58	7.09	+ 2.51	88.0	87.3	- 0.7	67.7	68.3	+ 0.6	99	40		
Wilmington.....	4.88	9.50	+ 4.62	88.0	86.7	- 1.3	67.6	67.8	+ 0.2	101	51		
Memphis.....	2.89	2.05	- 0.84	88.7	91.2	+ 2.5	66.4	67.6	+ 1.2	106	40		
Galveston.....	2.37	4.05	+ 1.65	93.8	94.4	+ 0.6	71.0	72.3	+ 1.3	103	52		
Vicksburg.....	2.97	3.50	+ 0.53	90.5	91.7	+ 1.2	69.6	72.5	+ 2.9	101	58		
Montgomery.....	3.59	2.60	- 0.99	90.4	89.9	- 0.5	68.5	70.1	+ 1.6	98	49		
Augusta.....	3.95	5.47	+ 1.52	89.9	88.3	- 1.6	68.2	68.9	+ 0.7	101	53		
Little Rock.....	2.37	2.13	- 0.24	91.1	91.3	+ 0.2	66.3	67.0	+ 0.7	104	37		
Mobile.....	3.05	2.87	- 0.18	92.0	92.8	+ 0.8	69.6	67.7	+ 1.9	104	50		

INLAND NAVIGATION.

STAGE OF WATER IN RIVERS AND HARBORS.

In the following table are shown the danger-points at the various river stations and the highest and lowest depths for August, 1887, with the dates of occurrence, and the monthly ranges:

Heights of rivers above low-water mark, August, 1887.
[Expressed in feet and tenths.]

Stations.	Danger-point on gauge.	Highest water.		Lowest water.		Monthly range.
		Date.	Height.	Date.	Height.	
<i>Red River:</i>						
Shreveport, La.....	29.9	1	6.1	31	0.1	6.0
<i>Arkansas River:</i>						
Fort Smith, Ark.....	22.0	45	2.0	15	0.7	1.3
Little Rock, Ark.....	23.0	1	2.3	16, 17	1.6	0.7
<i>Missouri River:</i>						
Omaha, Neb.....	18.0	4, 5, 6	9.9	29, 30, 31	7.9	2.0
Leavenworth, Kans.....	20.0	1	11.6	23, 31	8.9	0.7
<i>Mississippi River:</i>						
Saint Paul, Minn.....	14.5	3	2.5	14	1.9	0.6
La Crosse, Wis.....	24.0	16, 17, 18	3.2	7, 8, 9, 31	2.7	0.5
Dubuque, Iowa.....	16.0	22, 23	3.1	10	2.1	1.0
Davenport, Iowa.....	15.0	15	2.7	10	0.9	1.8
Keokuk, Iowa.....	14.0	16, 17	1.7	12	0.7	1.0
Saint Louis, Mo.....	32.0	1	9.8	30, 31	7.1	2.7
Cairo, Ill.....	40.0	11, 12	8.7	26, 27	4.8	3.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	34.0	1	8.2	29	5.2	3.0
Vicksburg, Miss.....	41.0	1	7.1	31	1.5	5.6
New Orleans, La.....	13.0	31	3.9	25	2.1	1.8
<i>Ohio River:</i>						
Pittsburg, Pa.....	22.0	2, 20	6.1	1	4.9	1.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	50.0	2, 4, 5	6.0	26, 31	4.1	1.9
Louisville, Ky.....	25.0	3	3.9	31	2.8	1.1
<i>Cumberland River:</i>						
Nashville, Tenn.....	40.0	6	2.0	25, 27 to 31	0.1	1.9
<i>Tennessee River:</i>						
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	33.0	6	10.6	3, 25, 26	3.3	7.3
<i>Monongahela River:</i>						
Pittsburg, Pa.....	29.0	2, 20	6.1	1	4.9	1.2
<i>Savannah River:</i>						
Augusta, Ga.....	32.0	10	33.9	28	8.0	25.9
<i>Sacramento River:</i>						
Red Bluff, Cal.....		1	0.6	31	0.4	0.2
Sacramento, Cal.....		1	8.1	26 to 31	7.4	0.7
<i>Willamette River:</i>						
Portland, Oregon.....		1	12.1	30, 31	5.8	6.3

Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa: the Mississippi River was very low at the close of the month, it being only nineteen inches above low-water mark.

Cairo, Ill.: owing to the low stage of water in the Ohio River the steamer "Bald Eagle" was aground for forty-eight hours at a point seven miles north of this city on the 22d.

Fort Buford, Dak.: the Missouri River was very low and navigation difficult on the 17th. On the 22d boats were delayed on account of low water.

HIGH TIDES.

Atlantic City, N. J.: the tide was very high on the 20th and 25th; several pavilions and sections of the board walk along the beach were washed away.

Chicamcomico, N. C., 20th: Wash Woods, N. C., 25th, 28th.

FLOODS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa: three distinct thunder-storms met over this place at 1.35 p. m. on the 1st, viz., one from the north, one from the south, and one from the east; they were accompanied by heavy rain which caused a freshet in the creek north of station; houses, bridges, etc., along the creek were washed away.

Kitty Hawk, N. C.: the heavy rain which began during the night of the 2d ended at 10.30 a. m. of the 3d; the total rainfall amounted to 4.27 inches and seriously injured the crops in this vicinity.

Columbia, S. C.: the Congaree River overflowed on the 6th, causing serious injury to crops on adjacent bottom lands.

Augusta, Ga.: the freshet of the latter part of July in the Savannah River continued until August 11th, the water reaching its greatest height, 33.9 feet, on the 10th. On the 1st of the month the water had receded sufficiently to permit the resumption of business in the overflowed section of the city, but the subsequent rises caused further interruption of business. On the 9th the city was for the second time entirely surrounded by water. The river fell rapidly on the 11th.

Savannah, Ga.: the Savannah River was very high on the 9th and the plantations along its banks were flooded, resulting in great damage to the rice crop; the river continued very high on the 10th and 11th, flooding the lowlands opposite this city; on the 12th the freshet began to subside.

The Savannah, Ga., "Morning News" of the 12th contained the following, relative to the flood in that vicinity:

From a position at the Vernexebre Creek a desolate and dismal picture is presented. In front, for miles, as far as the eye can see, all is a vast sheet of turbid water. Here and there, at irregular intervals, are seen the waving bushes and reeds that denote where the division lines were, while the twisted and overthrown bridges that crossed the canals and the bare frames of the flood-gates add much to the distressing features of the scene. In different directions around are seen the huge, tall, brick chimneys looming up as if standing in the sea, and the buildings at the settlements all appear low on the water and as if partially immersed. The scene of desolation and ruin is complete. Not a single sign was left to tell of the crop on which so much money, time, and work had been expended. The flooded district at this point is about four miles wide, the water being six to seven feet deep on an average.

In the same issue of the above-named paper was given a de-